subdivided, as:—Palaces for monarchs, prelates, and princes, baronial mansions, manor-houses, or halls, town-houses, farm-houses, and cottages. Whitaker, in his "History of Whalley," classifies them thus, according to the descending scale of society. 1st. The castle. 2nd. The castlet, peel, or tower, calculated for safety, and therefore retained near the borders, long subsequent to the use in other districts, of a less defensive character of building. 3rd. The ancient unembattled manor-house, which was quadrangular, surrounding a court, and was generally defended by a moat, which supplied the want of strength in the walls and gates. 4th. The greater and less embattled mansion of Queen Elizabeth and James the First. 5th. The ordinary Hall-house. 6th. The farm-house, and 7th. The cottage.

The state of society in England, during the reigns which immediately succeeded the Conquest, and in those of the Plantagenets, required that provision for defence should be the first consideration. Indeed, if we except Conway Castle, built by Edward I.—till the time of Edward III., it is not easy to discover any provision for domestic comfort. Fire-places, indeed, are found, as in Rochester Castle; but still there can be little doubt that personal comfort was a very minor consideration. In the reign of Edward III. the castle expanded into a castellated palace,—a character which it retained for some considerable period subsequent. Still the materials for a history of *domestic* architecture in the 12th century, are not unimportant; and examples are said to be in existence, indicating an object, to be distinguished from that of the castle. The house at Tournay (page 427) is thought to approach this early date. It seems that the ordinary manor-houses in England had the form of a parallelogram, two stories in height, the lower story being vaulted. The upper story was reached by steps from the outside of the building, there being generally no other communication, and usually the only fire-place was there situated. The windows in the lower story appear to have been small narrow lights, whilst those in the upper story were larger. There is an example of a manor-house of this date at Boothby Pagnel, Lincolnshire, having a moat. But, a different plan seems also to have been adopted, in which the chief feature was a hall, the whole height of the building. Until the year 1830, such a hall remained at Barnack: it was divided by columns and arches, like a church. At Oakham Castle, Rutland, one of this description is still existing, of the date 1180. A similar example, in the palace of the Bishop of Hereford, has the columns and arches of timber, and there are others also of early date. The square-headed window seems to have been adopted early; for at Moyses Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, it is found divided by a mullion, under a semi-circular arch. The Norman and early English houses seem often to have been hardly any thing else but the hall. It was generally the room on the second floor, approached as before described. Chimney-shafts were probably not in use prior to the 12th century. In Rochester Castle, the flues are carried up a short distance, and are then turned out of the wall; but later they were carried up the whole height. There is a chimney at Conway Castle of the 13th century.* In a house at Cologne, given in the Glossary, the gable with "corbie-steps," seems referable to the 12th century.

In the 13th century, the general plan of the previous date was continued, and there are many remains. Some barns are of this date; and one at Ely, destroyed about four years ago, has been described by Professor Willis in the "Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society." The earliest brickwork, resembling that now in use, seems to be of this century. At Wenham Hall, Suffolk, the bricks are rather thinner than modern ones. This building is remarkable for some variations in the former plan,—three of the rooms being arranged one above the other, in the form of a tower. One of the apartments is a chapel.

In the 14th century, the chief rooms were still up stairs; and early in its progress houses are found with a square tower, for purposes of defence. The bishop's palace and Vicar's Close, Wells, and Clevedon Court, Somersetshire, are amongst the remains, which are numerous, and have great variety of arrangement. The hall was the chief feature. Towards the middle of the century dormer windows were employed. Chimney shafts are found of early date; they were at first circular, but afterwards of a variety of forms. Subsequently they were much reduced in height, being terminated by a low spire or pinnacle, with apertures for the smoke. But there were taller shafts also, square, octangular, and circular, with a cornice at the top.—Many timber houses are to be found. The barge-boards were cut into featherings or cusps, and into double featherings, and sometimes had a series of small traceried panels in addition. The spandrils were either carved or pierced. The open timber roof, without tie-beam, must have come into use during this period; that of the hall at Malling Abbey (page 306) having had the date 1340 ascribed to it, with which its character seems to correspond.

In the 15th century, houses were built on various plans, and in every kind of scale and material; but until late in the century, it is not easy to find an entire house of the date. Great Chalfield, Wilts, Eton College, Eltham Palace and Hever, Kent, Tattershall Castle, Lincolnshire, Crosby Hall, and Hampton Court may be quoted as examples. We now find great variety of design, and houses of brick, timber, and stone are alike the medium of the richest decoration. The characteristic features of Tudor architecture were defined in the remarks which accompanied an interior view of the hall at Lincoln's Inn, in our last volume. This building so exactly represents the character of the style, that it may be referred to along with buildings of even earlier date. Barriogton Court, in the same volume, is a good example of a stone house of this period. Entrance gateways sometimes took the form of a square tower, and sometimes had octangular towers on each side. Moats were still in use, but are not found in every example. In this century, chimney shafts, which before had been single, were clustered, at first in pairs. They were commonly of stone, in the first intance, and were made to adhere, if it may be so described, and not with spaces between them, as became the practice later. Shafts clustered in large stacks, appear to have been simultaneous with the general use of brick; they were often much ornamented. The most common form was the octagon. In the earliest halls, it had been the custom to have the fire in the middle of the floor, the smoke escaping through the louvre above, but fire places now became general. In the early English and decorated styles, they had seldom been deeply recessed, now they were more so, and the projecting hood of the previous dates almost dispensed with. Bay windows do not appear to have been earlier than the perpendicular style; sometimes they were placed on *both* sides the dais. The semi-circular form was not common till Gothic architecture had become much debased.—In some old towns are several houses of this period, many of them originally built as inns. A building at Newark, supposed to be of the time of Edward IV., is given as an early instance of the use of timber with ornamental plaster; there being small figures with canopies of the latter material. Here and elsewhere, there are long windows, extending across the whole front. In some houses the lower stories were arcades, of stone or timber, being open, and used for shops. The barge boards were used abundantly, and often of rich and beautiful designs. They terminated in a bip-knob, supporting a pinnacle, and having a pendant, or the latter only. They were perhaps less deeply cut than before, and at a late date they lost much of their effect, until they are frequently mere boards, carved with a line of foliage in low relief, or with a few plain mouldings. Hall screens are occasionally found early, but tapestry does not occur till the end of the century. Walls were indeed painted, even much earlier. Wainscot also now began to be used. Ceilings were mostly divided into squares, with flowers at the intersections, or were further subdivided by mouldings of plaster. Brick was in constant use, when little stone could be procured, as in the counties of Essex and Suffolk. In a wall at Waltham Abbey, bricks occur of the length of fifteen inches. They were often moulded for dressings.

The earliest architecture of the sixteenth century was still the Tudor, though modified by foreign influence, in the manner already pointed out in former articles (pp. 294, 320, and p. 457, in vol. 3), Layer Marney, Essex, Hampton Court, East Basham-house, Norfolk, Hengrave-hall, Suffolk, and Compton Wyniate Warwickshire, are all to be referred to the early part of this century, or the end of the last; whilst Moreton-hall, Cheshire, Wollaton-hall, Nottinghamshire, and Longleat, Wiltshire, perhaps better exemplify the style, which prevailed towards the close. The house at Ghent, 1532 (p. 582), and that at Malines, 1536 (p. 450), show a late use of Gothic details, mixed with many new features. From the middle to the close of the century, Italian features were continually increasing, so that the style of the end, varied much from that at the beginning. The successful government of Elizabeth allowed some attention to be devoted to the comfort of residences. Palaces and large mansions were in active progress, and many country houses are of this date. A peculiar style of ornament came into use, having a character not to be mistaken for that of any other style. Apartments were lined with wainscot, having small panels, in the earlier period filled with the linen pattern. An upper line of panels had also often a row of fanciful heads or subjects in relief.—The designs of ceilings were much altered in character, displaying great variety and fancy. That at Rouen (p. 474), ascribed to the commencement of the century, has no remnant of the Gothic character. In England, there seems to have been greater relief in the early part of the century than in the later, when plaster was the sole material. Sometimes the intersections had pendants:—Semi-circular bay windows were common. Ornamental staircases and galleries were not found till the end of the century; in the latter, the space below the handrail was at first not filled with a balustrade, but with plaster. Of the use of the moulded brick in the early part of the century, there is an interesting example at Sutton Park, Surrey, where the jambs of the doors and windows are cast of a cream coloured clay, the walls being of red brick. Old English bond was always employed, the Flemish not coming into use till the time of William III. The "Quarries," Rochester (p. 498), is a good example of what we may suppose was the ordinary house of Henry VIII.'s time.—The timber houses are often very splendid, and show great variety of design in different parts of the kingdom. In Cheshire, and the neighbouring counties, the spaces between the quarters are generally filled in with lath and plaster, whilst in Kent, they have brickwork plastered over, as already described and shown in several examples. Godfrey-house (p. 390), Eastgate-house, Rochester (p. 570), and the Cottage, at Sutton Valence, the latter not more than 180 years old, are as good examples as could be given of a style, which long remained in remote districts, and of which some of the peculiarities are even yet in use. Of course, in more important residences a different material would be adopted, and this is apparent in the view of Little Charlton-house, in Kent, the county which contains the examples just mentioned. Princess Elizabeth's Garden Porch, Combe Abbey (p. 6), is an excellent illustration of the style of ornament during the age of Elizabeth, as also is the doorway at Canonbury-house, Islington (p. 186).

The architecture of the early part of the 17th century was distinguished by the almost total absence of Gothic features: the style is in fact Italian, mixed with some grotesque details, and having large windows. A practised eye will detect many points of difference between the architecture of James the First's time and that of Elizabeth, though usually they are classed under one head. Audley End, Essex, Bramshill, Hampshire, Hatfield, Herts, Montacute, Somersetshire, and Holland House, all belong to this period, as well as Crewe Hall, illustrated in pages 319 and 438. The illustration at page 234, is a good specimen of a London house; and Flixton Hall, Suffolk, p. 330, lately destroyed, shews how long Gothic features could be found to linger in a remote district. The early architecture of Inigo Jones is tinged with the prevailing manner, which he did not readily subvert. Then a new style of architecture was introduced, in which also are many of the finest mansions of Eng-

* Vide the "Glossary of Architecture," edition, 1845, in which there is an excellent article on domestic architecture, by Mr. Wm. Twopeny.

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